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of federation, and in his discussion of the influences which tended to counteract the movement toward the federation of the South-American states. The various congresses in which Latin-American states have taken part are carefully treated, particularly the Pan-American congresses of 1889, 1901 and 1906. The author finds in these congresses an evidence of the awakening of an "American consciousness"—a feeling of the necessity for a uniform solution of the many problems of special interest to Latin-America; these problems and their solution constitute what the author terms the American contributions to international law; and it is with reference to them that he uses the term "American international law." In the second part of his work Señor Alvarez analyzes the frequent conflicts on questions of nationality, which have been occasioned by the fact that the American states adopt the principle of "jus soli" and the European governments that of "jus sanguinis." The author's attitude is impartial, which is rare among writers on Latin-American international relations. His material is well organized, and the work constitutes a contribution to the diplomatic history of the Spanish-American states.

E. M. BORCHARDT.

L'Evolution de l'Arbitrage International. Par THOMAS WILLING BALCH. (Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott, 1909. Pp. 122.)

This is a reprint, handsome as to paper and typography, of an essay which appeared in the *Révue de Droit International et de Legislation Comparée* during the year 1908. It is hardly a history of the idea of international arbitration, but rather a sketch of certain phases of the idea's application in practice. Two points the writer seeks to emphasize: first, that Émeric Crucé, in his *Nouveau Cynée* (1623), first proposed an international court for the settlement of international disputes, and, second, that the suggestion of an international arbitration of the Alabama and allied claims was first made by Mr. Thomas Balch in 1864. Interesting as the writer shows Crucé's plan to have been, little evidence is produced to prove the influence of that little known work. As to the service of Mr. Balch in 1864 the author occupies in the circumstances a pardonable position. That it is entitled to some recognition no one who reads this essay will question. Most of the book is devoted to a survey, necessarily rapid, of the principal arbitrations to which the United States has been a party: under the Jay treaty, Geneva, the fur seal,

etc. That those he describes are but isolated examples in the history of American arbitration, a cursory examination of Moore's work, which is nowhere mentioned, would have disclosed. Altogether the essay while interesting would seem to be more informing to the European audience to which it was originally addressed than, in its present form, to American readers.

JESSE S. REEVES.

Municipal Government. By FRANK J. GOODNOW. (New York: The Century Company. 1909. Pp. ix, 401.)

Professor Goodnow has undertaken in this volume a comparative and somewhat comprehensive study of municipal government in the United States and principal countries of Europe. It naturally repeats to some extent material in some of his previous writings, particularly his *City Government in the United States*. But it also includes a larger amount of new matter; and the whole is systematically organized into what is undoubtedly the best single volume on the subject.

The book presents an account of the growth of cities and an analysis of the causes of urban growth and the character of city populations, the historical development of city government, the legal relations between city and state, the popular basis of city government and political methods, the various forms of municipal organization, and chapters on the principal branches of municipal administration, such as police, education, local improvements and finance.

From the well known reputation of the author, it is hardly necessary to state that the book has been carefully written and presents a thoroughly scientific analysis of municipal conditions. Those acquainted with his previous writings will also be prepared for some of his conclusions, such as those in favor of state administrative control of cities, a simple system of municipal organization and a permanent expert administrative service. On the other hand, the present book is more distrustful of municipal democracy; and some of his conclusions as to the character of city population seems open to question. For example in some places he seems to compare the individual ownership of real-estate with the ownership of property, overlooking the other forms of property which are most largely held by city residents.

His final word, emphasizing the interrelation between political and social reform in cities, is one which needs to be more thoroughly realized